

Urban District of Denton.

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**HEALTH**  
OF  
**DENTON**  
1935

By

**Wm. STEWART, M.D.,**

Medical Officer of Health.



Urban District of Denton.

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HYDE:  
J. Andrew & Co., Ltd., "Herald & Reporter," Office, Hamnett Street,

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# URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MARKET PLACE,

DENTON.

*Gentlemen,*

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Denton for the Year 1935.

The birth-rate is the highest for the past five years. It is 4.2 above the previous year, 3.5 above the mean of the preceding five years.

For some years now an increasing number of births have taken place away, in Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

These have not always been transferred back to the district.

During the year under review the majority of these cases have been notified, and therefore give the idea of a higher birth-rate.

The death-rate is 0.4 below the mean of the preceding five years, 0.9 above the previous year and 0.4 above that for England and Wales.

Fifty per cent of all deaths occurred at ages over 65 years.

The Infant death-rate is below the previous year, also below the mean of the preceding five years, but it is slightly above that for England and Wales.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

The death-rate for England and Wales from this cause was 1.68 per 1,000 live births.

Diphtheria was prevalent especially during the first month of the year.

During January and February 795 children were immunized by the single dose method. There was no reaction other than a slight induration at the seat of injection. None of the cases have been Schick tested for immunity.



It may, however, be interesting to note that of 12 cases that occurred later in the year, none had been immunized.

Cancer accounts for 14.4 per cent. of all deaths.

A gradual increase in the population may be anticipated by reason of the number of houses being erected and the influx of families from other areas.

There is still a shortage of the smaller type of house which might be let at a reasonable rent.

Many suitable building sites are available in the district.

Smoke and dust slowly and insidiously set up irritation and disease of the air passages and lungs, also form a screen through which the health-giving rays of the sun are unable to pass. Any means which could be devised to minimise the Smoke nuisance would, I am sure, benefit the health of the inhabitants.

An improved system of Ventilating sewers than the open manhole in the street might with advantage be adopted.

The district is well planned, has four main highways radiating from the centre of the district. All main roads and other roads in the district are in excellent state of repair.

The district throughout is well drained and sewered and has an up-to-date sewage works; is well provided with tram, bus and train services; has water supply from the Manchester Corporation mains, unlimited in quantity, to every house in the district, and gas and electricity to all parts of the district.

For cleanliness and general good Sanitary conditions, I think Denton will compare favourably with any other district of similar population.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

## STATISTICAL.

The following are the general statistics for the year 1935:—

Area of the district in acres ... ..	2,592.25
Population (Census) 1931:—	
Males ... ..	8,196
Females ... ..	9,188
	————— 17,384
Estimated population at the middle of 1935, supplied by the Registrar General ... ..	18,770
Total structurally separate dwellings whether occupied or not (Census) 1931 ... ..	4,766
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1935 according to the Rate Books ... ..	5,869
Number of inhabited houses (Census) 1931 ... ..	4,689
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census) 1931 ... ..	4,756
Number of persons per house (Census) 1931... ..	3.610
Number of persons per house (estimated) 1935... ..	3.198
Number of persons per acre (Census) 1931 ... ..	6.703
Number of persons per acre (estimated) 1935 ... ..	7.202
Number of children under 5 years (Census) 1931... ..	922
Number of children under 5 years (estimated) 1935 ... ..	947
Population (Census) 1911 ... ..	16,877
Population (Census) 1921 ... ..	17,620
Average age of residents (Census) 1931:—	
Males ... ..	33.5
Females ... ..	35.4
Number of married women aged less than 45 years per 1,000 females of all ages (Census) 1931 ... ..	242
Number of females per 1,000 males (Census) 1931	1,120
Rateable Value ... ..	£92,135
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£355

## **SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

The district is principally industrial. The chief industry is the Manufacture of Hats (felt and silk) and processes incidental to Hat making. There are also Engineering, Cotton Spinning, Printing, Electric Lamp and Accumulator Works, etc.

Hatting with its allied industries finds employment for at least two-thirds of the working population of the district.

The district is well planned, has four main highways, radiating from the centre of the district almost due north, south, east and west.

There are  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles of main roads, 10 miles of other roads paved or kept metalled, and over  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles of other roads not paved or kept metalled in the district.

Houses in the district are mainly four and six-room type, built principally in rows. A number, however, are detached or semi-detached with garden front and rear. During the years 1930-1935, 1,261 houses have been erected; the majority of these are detached or semi-detached. Sanitation on the whole is good.

I have no reason to suspect that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to ill-health amongst the employees.

## **DEATHS.**

The deaths of persons serving with His Majesty's Forces are now allocated to their area of residence in the same manner as civilian deaths.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1935, was 18,770.

The number of deaths are those registered during the current year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers.



# VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	Total	M. F.		Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
		M.	F.					
Legitimate.....	271	156	115	14.7	48	12.1	3.43	
Illegitimate .....	6	3	3					
Total .....	277	159	118					
Still Births .....	14	8	6					
Deaths .....	228	121	107					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—								
Puerperal Sepsis.....								
Other Puerperal Causes .....			1					
Total .....			1					
Death rate of Infants under one year of age—								
All Infants per 1,000 live births.....			61					
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....			59					
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....			166					

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate			Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Population, 18,770								
Mean of 5 years, 1930-34.....	11.2	12.5	0.55	1.78	5.96	5.56	...	67
Year—								
1934 .....	10.5	11.2	0.60	1.42	5.20	4.92	...	67
1935 .....	14.7	*12.1	0.37	1.75	3.61	3.43	...	61
Increase or decrease in 1935 on—								
5 years' average, 1930-1934 .....	+3.5	-0.4	-0.18	-0.03	-2.35	-2.13	...	-6
Previous year.....	+4.2	+0.9	-0.23	+0.33	-1.59	-1.49	...	-6

\* 1935 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 12.4 per 1,000.

### **TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.**

"Transferable deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they reside.

One death of a non-resident registered in the district was transferred away, and 78 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district.

The total number of deaths was 228.

The deaths of males (121) exceeded the females (107) by fourteen.

The crude death-rate was 12.1.

In order to make the crude death-rate of the district comparable from a mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The factor supplied by the Registrar General for this district is 1.03.

He states that if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportion of their sex and age group components, their crude death rate could be accepted as valid comparative measure of the mortalities experienced by the several populations. In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted and their crude death-rates fail as true comparative mortality-indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution.

The adjusting factor applies only to death-rates experienced in the year 1931, but population constitutions change relatively

slowly, and save in exceptional circumstances, the 1931 factor may be used for practical purposes until fresh population constitutions are available from the next Census.

The following illustrates the difference between the “Crude” and “Adjusted” death-rate.

Factor.	Adjusted Death-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Differ- ence.
1.03	Males .....	6.6	Males .....	6.4	0.3
	Females ...	5.8	Females ...	5.7	
	} 12.4		} 12.1		

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate for the five years 1930-1934 and the mean for that period:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.		Death-rate.
1930	.....	220	..... 12.4
1931	.....	221	..... 12.5
1932	.....	244	..... 13.8
1933	.....	231	..... 12.9
1934	.....	205	..... 11.2

Mean of 5 years:—

1930-1934	.....	224	..... 12.5
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The death-rate in 1935 is 0.4 below the mean of the pre-ceeding 5 years, 0.9 above the previous year and it is also 0.4 above that for England and Wales.

The ages at the time of death were as follows:—

All ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
228	17	1	1	..	1	5	3	2	13	12	61	112

The following table will show the chief causes of deaths during the year :—

Causes of Deaths.	M.	F.
All Causes .....	121	107
Typhoid Fever, etc. ....	1	—
Diphtheria .....	3	3
Influenza .....	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	5	2
Other Tuberculosis .....	2	1
Syphilis .....	1	—
General Paralysis of Insane, etc. ....	2	—
Cancer .....	18	15
Diabetes .....	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ....	11	11
Heart Disease .....	20	26
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	6	6
Bronchitis .....	3	4
Pneumonia .....	9	6
Other Respiratory .....	2	2
Peptic Ulcer .....	1	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .....	1	—
Appendicitis .....	1	—
Cirrhosis of the Liver .....	—	—
Other Liver Diseases .....	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases .....	—	1
Nephritis .....	5	2
Other Puerperal Causes .....	—	1
Congenital Causes, etc. ....	6	3
Senility .....	3	3
Suicide .....	5	2
Other Violence .....	5	4
Other Defined Causes .....	9	8

## BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 277 (legitimate—156 males, 115 females; illegitimate—3 males and 3 females).

The number of males born (159) exceeds the females (118) by forty-one.

The live birth-rate was 14.7 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (18,770), males 8.47, females 6.28.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 14.7.

There were 14 still-births—eight boys and six girls, which represents a rate of 48 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Still-birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 0.74 compared with 0.62 for England and Wales.

The following table gives the number of births with the birth-rate for the five years 1930-1934 and the mean for that period:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.
1930 ... ..	212	..... 11.9
1931 ... ..	203	..... 11.5
1932 ... ..	193	..... 10.9
1933 ... ..	199	..... 11.1
1934 ... ..	192	..... 10.5

Mean of 5 years:—

1930-1934 ... ..	199	..... 11.1
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The birth-rate is 4.2 above the previous year, 3.5 above the mean of the preceding five years, and equal to that for England and Wales.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 and 1915).

The number of births notified in the area as adjusted by transferred notifications was: (a) Live Births 277, (b) Still Births 14, (c) Total 291. By Medical Practitioners, 80; by Midwives, 97; Transferred from Hospitals and Maternity Homes, 112; by Health Visitor, 2.



There were six illegitimate children, 3 males and 3 females.

The number of Midwives on the County Register, 31st December, 1935, was four. Three hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board and one was in bona-fide practice prior to July, 1931.

No midwife is employed or assisted by the Local Authority, except where a midwife has been engaged to attend a patient and the case has been removed from her care on the advice of the Medical Officer appointed to give ante-natal care, in such cases 10s. compensation will be paid.

The Midwifery Service in the district is sufficient.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year (males 11, females 6). Legitimate, ten males and six females; Illegitimate, one male.

Measured by the proportion of deaths and the total registered live births was equal to 61 per 1,000.

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 59

Death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 166.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and infant death-rate for the five years 1930-1934, with the mean for that period:—

Year.	Number of Infant deaths.		Infant Death-rate
1930 .....	11	.....	51
1931 .....	14	.....	68
1932 .....	14	.....	72
1933 .....	16	.....	80
1934 .....	13	.....	67

Mean of 5 years:—

1930-1934 .....	13	.....	67
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The death rate is 6 per 1,000 births below that for the previous year, 6 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding five years, but it is 4 per 1,000 above that for England and Wales.

The causes of death under one year of age were as follows :  
 Diphtheria 1, Syphilis 1, Acute Enteritis 1, Congenital Debility and Premature Birth 8, Tubercular Otitis 1, Broncho-Pneumonia 5..

The following table gives the ages in weeks and months of infants who died under one year of age :—

Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under one year
6	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	3	17

The following table gives the population, births, deaths, infant mortality and natural increase during the five years 1931—1935 :—

Year	Population estimated at middle of year	BIRTHS						DEATHS				Deaths under 1 Year		Natural increase per 1,000 population
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate per 1,000 population	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 births	
		M	F	M	F									
1931	17580	110	88	2	3	203	11·5	118	103	221	12·5	14	68	—1·0
1932	17620	91	97	4	1	193	10·9	122	122	244	13·8	14	72	—2·8
1933	17870	88	105	3	3	199	11·1	116	115	231	12·9	16	80	—1·7
1934	18270	91	96	2	3	192	10·5	100	105	205	11·2	13	67	—0·7
1935	18770	156	115	3	3	277	14·7	121	107	228	12·1	17	61	+2·6

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

A retaining fee is paid for the use of two beds at the Hyde Borough Smallpox Hospital and for four beds for other infectious diseases at the Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital.

There is, however, no limit to the number of cases which may be sent to either of these hospitals.

The available accommodation has always been found sufficient.

In order that the accommodation at these hospitals may be used to the best advantage, a quarterly conference is held at the Infectious Disease Hospital, when all outside authorities who retain beds at these hospitals are usually represented.

Cases of Scarlet Fever are not removed to hospital where satisfactory nursing and isolation can be carried out at home.

In all cases of overcrowding or where the patient is unable to have a separate bedroom or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby the case is removed to hospital.

Patients are required to contribute towards the cost of treatment according to their financial circumstances.

The period of stay in hospital of Scarlet Fever cases is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia:—Arrangements have been made with the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for treatment.

No provision has been made for the treatment in hospital of cases of Measles or Whooping Cough.

**VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE AREA, WHICH ARE  
USED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.**

**GENERAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SURGICAL.**

- (1) Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road and Roby Street.
- (2) Manchester Ancoats Hospital.
- (3) Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.
- (4) Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

**CHILDREN.**

Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. Out-Patients' Department, Gartside Street, Manchester.

**MATERNITY.**

- (1) St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Whitworth Street West, Manchester, and High Street, Rusholme.
- (2) Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary (The Council have made arrangements under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for Hospital treatment in any difficult case on request from a Medical Practitioner).

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

The Lancashire County Council have organized a scheme for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The following are treatment Centres or Clinics:—

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmery, Darnton Road.	Males : Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m.
	Females : Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m.
	Irrigation : For Gonorrhœa cases— Monday to Friday, 6-30—7-30 p.m.
MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road.	Syphilis : Males— Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females and Children— Thursday, 11 a.m. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary
	Organs : Males— Wednesday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females and Children : Wednesday, 11 a.m. Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs : Males— Monday, 6 p.m.
MANCHESTER St. Luke's Hospital, Duke Street, Liverpool Road.	Males and Females— Monday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Friday, 5—7 p.m. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m. } women Friday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m. } only.
	Irrigation and Intermediate Treatment : Males : Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m.—12 noon. Females : Daily, by arrange- ment with Matron (except Sunday).
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay St., Deansgate (Syphilis and Skin Diseases only treated at this Hospital).	Daily (Sunday excepted). Males and Females : 9—11 a.m.



Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals (Whitworth Street West Branch), Oxford Street.	<p>Females :</p> <p>Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9—10-30 a.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.</p>
MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats.	<p>Males :</p> <p>Wednesday, 5-30—7 p.m. Saturday, 5-30—7 p.m.</p>
SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road.	<p>Females :</p> <p>Wednesday, 11-30—1 p.m.</p> <p>Sunday :</p> <p>9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 3-30—6-30 p.m.</p> <p>Monday to Friday :</p> <p>8-30 a.m.—8-30 p.m.</p> <p>Saturday :</p> <p>8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 7—8-30 p.m.</p>

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Lancashire County Council have made provision for expert examination and diagnosis of cases together with the supervision, special treatment, and care of all known tuberculous persons at their:—

1. Ashton-u-Lyne Dispensary.
2. Sanatoria.
3. Pulmonary Hospitals, also at General Hospitals (especially for Non-Pulmonary cases).
4. Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.
5. Manchester Royal Infirmary.
6. Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.

### **CHRONIC SICK.**

Cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne.

### **ORTHOPÆDIC.**

The Local Authority have joined the County in a scheme for the treatment of crippled children under five years of age. Clinic:—Ashton-u-Lyne. Hospital:—Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital.

### **MENTAL.**

Cases under this heading are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-u-Lyne.

### **EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**

Cases are received at the Manchester Ear Hospital, Grosvenor Square, All Saints.

### **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

Cases receive treatment at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Oxford Road.

### **DENTAL.**

Children under five years of age can have treatment at the Manchester Dental Hospital, Oxford Road. Over five years of age, provision is made by the Lancashire County Council Education Authority at their Clinic at Denton Road, Audenshaw.

No provision is made in the district for institutional care of unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. Cases are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-u-Lyne.

No institutional provision has been made for the care of mental defectives.

The number of patients from this area who received treatment at the various Voluntary Hospitals in Manchester and Ashton-u-Lyne during the year was:—

In-Patients .....	416
Out-Patients .....	1250
	<hr/>
Total .....	1666
	<hr/>

Contributions from the Local Authority to Voluntary Hospitals:—

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester .....	£5	0	0
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital .....	£10	10	0
District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne .....	£10	10	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary .....	£15	0	0

Beside the above the following sums were contributed to the Voluntary Hospitals and Charities in Manchester and Ashton-u-Lyne during the year through the Denton Hospital Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Hospitals and Infirmaries .....	1055	14	0
Manchester and Salford Medical Charities (Hospital Sunday) .....	59	19	10
Manchester and Salford Medical Charities (Alexandra Rose Day) .....	34	15	2
Maintenance of Convalescent Home Patients	94	10	0

#### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

- (a) For Infectious Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Motor Ambulance.
- (b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Motor Ambulance.

Telephone call-boxes have been placed in different parts of our district. When a call has been sent an ambulance has usually been on the spot within five minutes.

#### **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the district in 1917, situated in Market Place. Removed in 1932 to more commodious premises in Peel Street. Centrally situated and easy to reach by tram from all parts of the district. Sessions are held weekly on Monday from 2 to 5 o'clock. A whole-time

Health Visitor (Miss Margaret Prusman) was appointed on the 23rd October, 1916; qualifications: three years' hospital training and C.M.B.; and resigned July, 1932.

Nurse Helen Jones appointed Health Visitor, 1st July, 1932.

The Medical Officer of Health attends at the Centre each Monday at 3-30. In all cases where the Health Visitor finds that a baby is not making satisfactory progress either from an unsatisfactory weight card or from any other cause, the child is examined by the Medical Officer and the mother is advised as to care and treatment needed.

A card index system has been adopted and a record of each case is kept.

A Statutory Committee, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, was appointed, composed of nine members of the Council, and four ladies who are not members of the Council. The Statutory Committee meet at the Town Hall the Monday between the second and third Thursday in each month just prior to the Council's Monthly Health Meeting.

A Scheme has been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in regard to the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and milk for infants.

The voluntary side of the work have a managing Committee of ladies, who appoint their own chairwoman. They carry on the work in conjunction with the Statutory Committee. Four members of the Voluntary Committee are members of the Statutory Committee. Meetings are held monthly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. These women are rendering valuable service in the district, keenly interested in the work, attend regularly at the Centre each having definite duties allotted, which are carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, providing light refreshments for mothers who bring their babies, giving material assistance when needed and offering human sympathy and friendship, which counts.

Up to the past eleven years, when the Council voted an annual contribution of £25 towards the expenses of the voluntary body, the ladies through their efforts have been able to make this side of the work self-supporting.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D

Part-time Officer.

### **Sanitary Inspector:**

A. C. BROCKLEHURST.

He is discharging the duties of Meat Inspector under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, in the adjoining Urban District of Audenshaw, but subject to this he gives his whole time to the performance of the duties of Sanitary Inspector.

### **Health Visitor:**

Miss HELEN JONES.

Three years' Hospital Training and C.M.B. Certificate.

New Health Visitors' Certificate.

Whole-time (Exchequer Grant towards Salary).

### **Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.**

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.

### **Food Inspector:**

A. C. BROCKLEHURST (Sanitary Inspector).

Certified Meat Inspector.

### **Veterinary Inspector.**

None.

Whenever any doubtful condition has presented itself a Veterinary Surgeon has been called in.



# LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

## GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

TITLE OF ACT.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries Act, 1855, and Acts amending the same ... ..	31st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 ... .. (Extension of this Act to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Chicken-pox).	26th March, 1892.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ... ..	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 ... ..	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st May, 1896.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889	6th May, 1901
Regulations made by the Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 ... ..	1st October, 1895.
The above regulations superseded by new regulations which came into force ... ..	1st May, 1903.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order, 1885, amended by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.	
New Streets and Buildings Bye-Laws adopted by the Council ... ..	10th April, 1899.
Above revised ... ..	19th December, 1927.
New Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses ... ..	5th January, 1903.
Bye-laws for the regulation of Park ... ..	8th April, 1913.
Agricultural Rates Act ... ..	1929.
The Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922 ... ..	1st January, 1935.
Additional Bye-law made by the County Council ... .. (Re nuisance caused by wireless loud-speakers, gramophones, etc.).	7th February, 1935.

The above Acts and Regulations are enforced.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Denton Sick Nursing Association provide for nursing in all cases except Maternity and Infectious Diseases.

It is independent of the Local Authority and does not receive any financial assistance from that body.

It is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

One nurse is employed.

No provision has been made in the district for professional nursing of infectious patients, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

The work of the Sick Nursing Association is not related to or administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance.

#### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. WATER.**

The whole of the district (including farms and schools) is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is direct to each house, unlimited in amount, and of good quality. No likely possibility of contamination and non-plumbo-solvent.

#### **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

No known pollution existed.

#### **DRAINAGE.**

The drainage of the district is on the partially separate system.

#### **SEWERAGE.**

The whole of the Township is efficiently sewered and, with the exception of about 12 houses which are too low-lying and cannot be connected up, all property in the district is connected up to the Council's sewers. Sewers are tested in case of doubt, and are periodically flushed in dry weather.

#### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

The treatment of the sewage consists of sedimentation, expedited by chemical precipitation, followed by filtration

through percolating filters. Rotary distributors have been in use for the past seven years, and have given every satisfaction. The sewage sludge is filter pressed and taken by farmers or tipped on adjacent land.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

Alteration of Privy Middens, etc., to Fresh Water Closets.

The following table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector will show the yearly progress in this direction for the past 10 years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Privy Closets abolished ...	13	3	3	1	15	...	...	...	10	...
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... ..	14	3	3	...	15	...	...	...	10	...
Pail Closets abolished ....	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... ..	1	1	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	..
Waste Water Closets abolished ... ..	32	26	16	2	15	46	13	2	14	25
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... ..	34	26	16	2	15	47	13	2	14	25
Privy Middens abolished...	6	5	2	1	13	2	...	...	7	...
Dustbins substituted... ..	14	5	5	...	23	2	...	...	10	...
Dry Ashpits abolished ...	39	11	7	8	58	37	9	25	6	...
Dustbins substituted... ..	67	15	13	13	111	61	24	46	9	...
Privy Closets abolished ...	...	2	...	..	4	2	...	...	1	...
Pail Closets substituted...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...

The following figures give the closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1935:—

Number of Pail Closets .....	40
„ Ashpits (excluding Middens) .....	—
„ Fresh Water Closets .....	6385
„ Portable Receptacles for Refuse ...	6111
„ Waste Water Closets (Tipper and Hand-Flushed Closets) .....	398

Conversions.	During Year 1935.	During Five Years, 1930—1934.
No. of Privy Closets:—		{ Privy Closets abolished, 26 Fresh W.C.'s substituted, 25
To Fresh W.C.'s ... ..	—	
To Waste W.C.'s ... ..	—	
To Pails ... ..	—	8
No. of Pail Closets:—		
To Fresh W.C.'s ... ..	—	3
To Waste W.C.'s ... ..	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s ... ..	25	91
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles ... ..	—	256

There are no Privy Middens in the district and the Council are doing their utmost to clear the district of Pail Closets and Waste Water Closets and have Fresh Water Closets substituted.

The Council do not contribute towards the cost of conversion.

Fresh Water Closets only permitted for new property.

**SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

This work is carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority. The work is carried out by day.

House refuse is removed weekly in specially constructed horse-drawn and motor vehicles. The refuse is deposited at tips within the district and is well soiled over. A Destructor has not been provided for the district.

The following statement prepared by the Sanitary Inspector shows the amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the year:—

	Motor.	Horses.	Hired.	Total Loads.
Dustbins emptied ... ..	1262	1984	322	3568
Pails ... ..	12	—	—	12
Trade Waste ... ..	56	109	160	325
Road Sweepings ... ..	1	64	32	97
Market Refuse ... ..	49	—	—	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	1380	2157	514	4051
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Removed to Windmill				
Tip ... ..	1380	2157	514	4051
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

The following is a classified statement (prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) of the number of premises visited:

Courts, Yards and Passages ... ..	82
Water Closets ... ..	93
Privies and Ashpits ... ..	6
House Drainage ... ..	59
Piggeries ... ..	43
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	3
Stables ... ..	2
Cowsheds ... ..	104
Dairies ... ..	106
Milk Shops ... ..	120
Butchers' Shops ... ..	158
Slaughter Houses ... ..	344
Offensive Trades ... ..	98
Bakehouses ... ..	42
Fish Frying Places ... ..	20
Other places where food is produced or sold ... ..	24
Factories ... ..	6
Workshops ... ..	20
School Yards and Lavatories ... ..	10
Council's Tips ... ..	121
Hawkers' Carts ... ..	14
Market Stalls ... ..	302
Interviews with Agents, Owners, etc., of Property...	145
Miscellaneous Inspections ... ..	255



The following table (also prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) shows the result of action in regard to the defects or nuisances discovered:—

Waste Water Closets abolished ... ..	25
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... ..	25
Floors of rooms repaired ... ..	24
Walls re-plastered ... ..	24
Dustbins renewed ... ..	269
Drains reconstructed ... ..	1
Blocked Drains, Gullies and W.C.'s released ... ..	60
Chimney Slabs, Inner Hearths, etc., repaired ... ..	23
Waste Pipes repaired ... ..	9
Yard Surfaces and Walls repaired ... ..	24
Roofs repaired ... ..	42
Downspouts disconnected from Drains or repaired ...	18
W.C. Cisterns and Burst Water Pipes repaired ... ..	4
Leaves, Gutters repaired ... ..	42
Window Frames and Sashcords repaired ... ..	34
Dampness remedied ... ..	28
Miscellaneous repairs ... ..	66

Notices served during the year:—

Preliminary, 299. Statutory, 110.

No legal proceedings taken.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

Warning notices sent to offenders. No legal proceedings taken. Time limit for the emission of black smoke, two minutes in the half-hour.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Character of Premises or Occupation.	No.	Registered or Licensed.	Remarks on Condition found.
Retail Purveyors of Milk ... ..	129	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Wholesale Traders and Producers of Milk ... ..	12	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Tripe Boilers ... ..	3	Registered.	Clean.
Slaughterhouses... .. (7) }	3	Licensed.	} Satisfactory.
Factory " Bakehouses ... ..	4	Registered.	
Ourworkers' Premises... ..	5	Registered.	Clean.
Common Lodging Houses... ..	44	Registered.	Clean.
Underground Sleeping Rooms ...	Nil		

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three Tripe Boilers. Their places of business are clean and well kept.

Outworkers are principally employed in the trimming of felt and silk hats.

Where infectious disease has occurred at an outworker's premises work has been suspended during the period of infection.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold in the district.

## HOUSING.

### STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ) ... ..	339
(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities... ..	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons ... ..	339
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	110

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	332
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	528
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	28
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	14
2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	349
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	None
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	None
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	None

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..  | None |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | None |

**HOUSING CONDITIONS.**

The condition and general soundness of houses in the district other than those reported upon for the purpose of Slum Clearance under the Housing Act, 1930, are on the whole good. Defects which may be discovered can be dealt with under the Public Health Acts. Excessive cost of repairs and trade depression are the two main obstacles in getting defects remedied.

Houses are principally 3, 4, 5 and 6-8 room type, of which there are 660, 2,919, 1,750 and 540 respectively (figures approximate). The condition and general soundness on the whole are good.

Prevailing defects: Age, bulging walls, deficiency in height and window space, dampness, and no private yard. Under the Housing Act, 1930, a number of houses are scheduled for demolition or re-conditioning.

There is still a shortage of the smaller type of house to let at reasonable rents.

A gradual increase of population is anticipated by reason of an influx of persons from other areas into new houses which are being erected by private enterprise in the district.

There are many suitable building sites in the district.

Overcrowding still exists but not to any very serious extent.

Houses without adequate internal water supply, separate water closet or other sanitary accommodation will be dealt with under the Council's Clearance Scheme.

The Local Authority have now in hand a scheme for the erection of eight houses to replace eight demolished under the Denton order. The question of site for the erection of houses in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Scheme is having attention.

Three hundred and thirty-nine houses have been erected during the year by private builders. These are principally for sale or to be let at a higher rental than the working man can afford to pay. They have, however, released some cottage property at less rental.

The following table will show the dwellings, rooms and families in the district at the Census taken in 1931 :—

	Structurally Separate Dwellings of						
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6—8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family ...	1	52	647	2417	997	482	33
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families ...	...	...	2	27	13	11	2
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	2	...

The following table gives the Private Families, classified by size of family, rooms occupied and density of population :—

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Private Families Occupying the following Number of Rooms.								Total Private Families	Popula- tion in Private Families	Rooms Occupied	Average Number of persons per Room	Density of Occupation.			
	Number of Rooms.												Over 3	3 and over 2	2 and over 1½	1½ and over 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10 or more								
1 .....	13	24	49	121	23	10	1	...	241	241	877	0·27	...	...	...	
2 .....	5	49	166	618	209	86	13	4	1150	2300	4792	0·48	...	10	...	
3 .....	6	36	153	672	270	129	13	1	1280	3840	5484	0·70	18	...	108	
4 .....	1	17	126	458	219	106	16	3	946	3784	4164	0·91	4	68	504	
5 .....	...	5	81	223	136	55	9	6	315	2575	2298	1·12	...	25	405	
6 .....	...	3	45	152	75	33	3	1	312	1872	1364	1·37	...	18	270	
7 .....	...	2	25	81	38	13	1	2	162	1134	712	1·59	14	175	567	
8 .....	...	...	10	36	20	9	...	1	76	608	339	1·79	...	80	448	
9 .....	...	...	8	23	6	1	3	...	41	369	177	2·08	...	279	54	
10 .....	...	...	5	8	1	3	...	1	18	180	82	2·20	50	80	20	
11 .....	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	7	77	34	2·26	...	68	...	
12 .....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	72	24	3·00	...	72	...	
13 .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	5	2·60	...	13	...	
14 .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	4	3·50	14	...	...	
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.**

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Action has been taken to bring the production of milk up to a higher standard, both as to construction, cleanliness of cowsheds and dairies, cleanliness of cows, and also those engaged in the milk trade.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.—No dealers' licences have been issued during the year in respect of "Certified" Milk, "Grade A" Bottling or Distribution. One licence granted for "Grade A" (Tuberculin tested).

No licences have been issued for Pasteurising plants. Three licences were granted to retail distributors of "Pasteurised Milk.

Dairies, cowsheds and milk shops were frequently inspected and on the whole the condition found was satisfactory.

### **AIR SPACE IN SHIPPONS.**

A minimum of 600 cubic feet is required where cows are habitually grazed and 800 cubic feet where the cows are not habitually grazed.

No notices have been served during the year requiring additional window area in farm buildings. However, several owners of farm premises have carried out extensive alterations to cowsheds, with respect to lighting, ventilation, water supply, floors and drainage so as to comply with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shop Orders.

There are seven dairy farms, twenty-six cowkeepers (including dairy farms), 103 dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) in the district. All are registered.



Diseased, unsound or unwholesome:—  
(other than above).

Other organs and parts ... .. 1,622 lbs.

One legal action was taken: Fined £15 and £5 5s. costs.

No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

#### **PREMISES WHERE FOODS ARE MANUFACTURED, PREPARED, OR EXPOSED FOR SALE.**

Twenty-four inspections of these premises were made. They were found clean and in good sanitary condition. A practice which appears common of exposing in windows, foods, sweets, etc., intended for human consumption and liable to be contaminated by flies, dust, etc., should be discouraged.

#### **ADULTERATION.**

The Council are not an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority.

#### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Thirty-three cases of Scarlet Fever, 34 Diphtheria, 15 Pneumonia and 8 Erysipelas cases were notified during the year.

The following table gives the number of the principal Zymotic Diseases notified during the years:—

Disease	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	65	50	32	90	85	63	33	35	48	33
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup } ...	21	15	21	14	11	20	6	15	45	34
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	1
Erysipelas .....	14	7	14	9	15	11	10	14	13	8
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	103	73	70	114	115	95	50	66	108	77

### SMALLPOX.

There were no cases notified during the year, none in 1934, 1933, 1932 and 1931, one in 1930, one in 1924. With these exceptions no cases have occurred in the district since 1904.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-three cases were notified. The disease was of a comparatively mild type. There were no deaths, none in 1934 or 1933, one in 1932, none in 1931, none in 1930, one in 1929, none in 1928, 1927 or 1926, one each in 1925 and 1924.

The case and death-rate was 1.75 and 0.00 compared with 2.06 and 0.01 respectively for England and Wales.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of persons per bedroom (1) Cases of Scarlet Fever in which the patient was removed to Hospital and (2) cases in which the patient was treated at home.

Those treated in hospital:—

Cases.

- 1 One person per bedroom.
- 2 Two persons per bedroom.
- 1 Five persons per bedroom.

---

Total ... 4

---

Those treated at home:—

Cases.

- 13 One person per bedroom.
- 15 Two persons per bedroom.
- 1 Three persons per bedroom.

---

Total ... 29

---

The cases occurred in 31 separate families.

Four cases were removed to Hospital.

The remaining cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated in their own homes and treated on the lines advocated by Dr. Robert Milnes (Eucalyptus Oil and Carbolic Oil are supplied

free). This method has been carried out in the district for the past twenty and a half years, only in cases of overcrowding where the patient is unable to have a separate room or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby, is the patient sent to hospital.

The home treatment has proved very satisfactory, few complications have arisen. Cases have usually made an uneventful recovery. The period of stay in Hospital of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

There were no return cases after a patient had been discharged from Hospital. Contact and carrier cases whenever discovered are isolated.

No use has been made of the Dick test or immunization against the disease.

#### SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5	4	4	—	2	1	4	2	1	7	3	—

Disinfection is carried out in every case immediately after removal of a case to Hospital, and after recovery in those cases treated at home.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP.

Thirty-four cases were notified. Sixteen were removed to Hospital. There were six deaths, five died in Hospital.

#### SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
19	6	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—

The case and death-rate was 1.80 and 0.31 compared with 1.60 and 0.08 for England and Wales.

A supply of Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department, Market Street, and is free to any Medical Practitioner on application.

Seventy-four vials of 8,000 units and twenty-seven vials of 2,000 units have been used during the year.

The following number of children were immunized by the single dose method. Diphtheria Toxoid, Alum Precipitated, was used in every case:—

Age 6 months to 5 years ... ..	153
Age 5 years to 14 years ... ..	642
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	795
	<hr/>

**ENTERIC FEVER.**

One case was notified, none in 1934, 1933 or 1932, one each in 1931 and 1930, none in 1929, one in 1928, none in 1927 or 1926 and one in 1925.

The case and death-rate was 0.05 and 0.05 compared with 0.00 and 0.00 for England and Wales.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**

No cases were notified during the year.

Since 1911, 18 cases have been notified, two in 1934, two in 1933, one in 1932, two in 1930, one in 1929, one in 1928, one in 1927, one in 1926, one in 1925, one in 1922, two in 1921, two in 1919, and one in 1912.

The following are particulars of deaths during the preceding 11 years:—One in each of the years 1934, 1933 and 1929, none in 1928, 1927 or 1926, one in 1925, none in 1924.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

One case notified.

The Registrar General states that the rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are as stated below compared with those for England and Wales.

Deaths from other Puerperal causes, one.

England and Wales:—	Puerperal Sepsis		Others		Total
Per 1,000 live births ...	1.68	.....	2.42	.....	4.10
Per 1,000 total births...	1.61	.....	2.32	.....	3.93
<b>Denton:—</b>					
Per 1,000 live births ...	Nil.	.....	3.61	.....	3.61
Per 1,000 total births...	Nil.	.....	3.43	.....	3.43



The Council have made provision in cases of either Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia for Hospital treatment. Trained nursing, Consultant, Bacteriological Examination on request from a Medical Practitioner free of charge.

#### **ERYSIPELAS.**

Eight cases notified. One death in Hospital.

The case rate was 0.42 compared with 0.42 for England and Wales.

#### **PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).**

Fifteen cases were notified.

The following are the numbers notified during the years :

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
47	40	35	49	21	32	41	30	11	15

The following are the number of deaths for the years :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
16	7	12	28*	11	15	18	14	6	15

The case-rate was 0.79 and the death-rate 0.79 per 1,000 of the population compared with a case rate of 1.15 for England and Wales.

#### **SEASONAL INCIDENCE.**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	2	2	3	1

#### **ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

No cases were notified during the year.

The following are particulars since 1926 :—

Cases :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2

The question of the after-care of the chronic and mentally affected cases has had the attention of the Council. So far no provision has been made.

### **ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.**

One case only has been notified since 1920 (1922, case recovered).

There are in the district three Provided schools, viz.:—The Russell Scott Council school, The Central Council school, and the West End Council school. Five Non-Provided schools, viz.:—Christ Church C.E. school, Denton and Haughton National school, St. Mary's Roman Catholic school, St. Mary's C.E. school and St. Anne's C.E. school.

The yard surface at two schools (St. Anne's C.E. and Christ Church C.E.) is unsatisfactory. The surfaces are broken up, allowing pooling and stagnation of water. Notices have been served but the work has not been carried out.

All schools in the district receive their water supply direct from the Manchester Corporation mains.

Owing to an epidemic of Diphtheria in the district, all children under the age of 5 years were excluded from the Infant Departments of all schools in the district from the 27th January to the 25th February, 1935.

All other cases of infectious diseases have been dealt with by exclusion, on the lines suggested in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927.

When a case of infectious disease has occurred in a school, the classroom, or when thought necessary, the whole school has been disinfected. Nineteen classrooms at three schools have been disinfected.

The following table shows the Notifiable Zymotic attacks in school children at the different schools in the district.

School.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.
Russell Scott Council School ... ..	Diphtheria, 10.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 3	Scarlet Fever, 3.
St. Anne's C.E. School	Diphtheria, 2.	Diphtheria, 1.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.
Central Council School	Scarlet Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 6.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.
Denton and Haughton National School... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Dysentery, 2.
St. Mary's C.E. School	Nil.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Nil.
Christ Church School...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.
St. Mary's R.C. School	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
West End Council School ... ..	Scarlet Fever, 6. Diphtheria, 1.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Nil.
Private Schools ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Schools outside the Dis- trict ... ..	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.

## **CANCER.**

There were 33 deaths certified as due to Cancer (males 18, females 15). A death-rate of 1.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 1.42 in the preceding year. The majority of the cases discovered are now sent to Hospital for treatment (X-Ray, Operation, Radium or other recognised form of treatment).

The Christie Hospital and Manchester and District Radium Institute is doing good work for patients suffering from Cancer.

Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy has given very satisfactory results.

In the Annual Report of the Holt Radium Institute for the year 1933, it is stated that the value of the Diagnostic Clinics is not sufficiently appreciated. Cases of early suspected cancer are much more desirable than the obvious late cancer with which the Hospital is inundated. Every facility is offered for immediate and complete clinical, chemical and pathological investigation and treatment of these early cases. It cannot be too widely known that cases of suspected cancer and pre-cancerous conditions are admitted forthwith into the Hospital, and the treatment of these patients gives an infinitely better return than does that of the average case now admitted. Circulars have been forwarded to the medical practitioners of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties informing them of the times of these clinics.

## **MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.**

Measles and Whooping Cough are not compulsorily notifiable in the district. Cases are not sent to Hospital.

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough. The death-rate for England and Wales was 0.03 and 0.04 respectively.

No case of Malaria, Trench Fever, Anthrax or Rabies was discovered.

## **INFLUENZA.**

Two deaths were certified due to Influenza, a death-rate of 0.10 compared with 0.18 for England and Wales.

## **DISINFECTION.**

Disinfection after infectious disease is carried out as follows: Clothing is suspended in the infected room, room and clothing are sprayed with a solution of Formaldehyde and afterwards submitted to Formaldehyde vapour.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector made 179 visits to cases of infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out at 104 houses. The method is unsatisfactory. A Steam Disinfector is needed.

There is no satisfactory method of disinfecting or infestation of verminous persons.

Pathological and Bacteriological work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners are examined and a report issued. No charge is made to them or their patients.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Bacteriological Examinations carried out for the Council during the year :—

MONTH	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk	
	Total	+	Total		Total	+	Total	+
January .....	27	13	...	...	3	1	...	...
February .....	22	7	...	...	1	1	1	0
March .....	7	2	...	...	1	1	1	0
April .....	1	0	...	...	4	0	...	...
May .....	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .....	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...
July .....	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
September .....	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
October .....	3	0	...	...	2	0	...	...
November .....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	0
December .....	4	0	...	...	4	0	...	...
	82	26	2	...	15	3	3	0

**VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.**

	Samples
Milk—Bacterial count and B. Coli ... ..	6
Diphtheria virulence ... ..	1
Fæces for Typhoid and Dysentery... ..	6
Milk and Water for Typhoid and Dysentery ... ..	5
Swab—Meningococci ... ..	1

Total No. of Specimens in List A ... ..	102
Total No. of Specimens in List B ... ..	19

Grand Total of Specimens received ... ..	121
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The following is a tabulated statement of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year :—





## NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The School Attendance Officer makes a weekly return of new cases discovered amongst children of school age. These notifications form a starting point for enquiries to be made.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following is a tabulated statement of new cases and mortality during 1935:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.....								
0—1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
5—10 .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15 .....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—20 .....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20—25 .....	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...
25—35 .....	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
35—45 .....	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1
45—55 .....	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
55—65 .....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total-...	10	9	4	9	5	2	2	1
	19		13		7		3	

During the year there were no deaths from Tuberculosis where a primary notification had not been received.

There is no evidence that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to excessive incidence of, or mortality from, Tuberculosis.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, during the year.

I am much obliged to Dr. George Fletcher, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, L.C.C., Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for the following report on the work done in Denton in connection with Tuberculosis during the year 1935:—

#### **URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.**

##### **Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the Year 1935.**

During the year 1935, 27 notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, 17 were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, 10 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the seventeen Pulmonary cases, sixteen were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum. One had no sputum. In Union Hospital or institution when notified, none.

The ten Non-Pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—Glands, 3; Abdomen, 2; Spine, 1; Knee, 1; Multiple, 1; Skin, 2.

Three of the notified cases died during the year (two Pulmonary, one Non-Pulmonary).

Twenty-six of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining one case no application was made for the following reason: refused to apply one.

Of the patients who applied for treatment, ten were sent to Sanatoria, four to Pulmonary Hospital, three to Non-Pulmonary Sanatoria. The remaining nine cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year 100 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 276.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and forty-nine of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1935, there were 28 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1935, there were 40 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

Seven of the positive cases died during the year.

Two positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows:—

Separate room ... ..	31
Separate bed ... ..	18
Unable to have separate bed ... ..	0

Twenty of the positive cases were in institution for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1935, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1935 was 22; the other 18 had either negative or no sputum.

Of the twenty-two cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1935, eight had separate room, five had separate bed, and nine were in institution at the end of the year.

No housing defects were reported during the year.

Seventy-six specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, 31 were positive and 45 were negative.

During the year 1935, twenty-two cases were discharged from institutions as follows:—

Sanatoria ... ..	11
Pulmonary Hospital ... ..	7
General Hospital ... ..	0
Orthopædic Hospital ... ..	2
Non-Pulmonary Sanatoria ... ..	1
Skin Hospital ... ..	1

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or arrested ... ..	5
Improved ... ..	13
I.s.q. ... ..	1
Worse ... ..	0
Dead ... ..	3

During the year, there were two deaths from Tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

GEORGE FLETCHER,

*Consultant Tuberculosis Officer.*

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

The Local Authority carry out this work. The Health Visitor and Medical Officer attend at the Centre each Monday. Babies are weighed, general advice on unsatisfactory condition of mother or child given. Cases are followed up by Home Visitation by the Health Visitor.

Arrangements have been made for the services of an Obstetric Consultant, Hospital treatment for cases of complications of labour and the puerperium, Laboratory facilities for examination of pathological material, provision of trained nurses in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and for the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants.

The Council have joined the County Council's Orthopædic scheme for the treatment of children under 5 years of age.

The Voluntary Association (The Denton Maternity and Child Welfare Association) deal with the supply of dried milk, foods and medical requisites. These are supplied at cost price or reduced prices or free in necessitous cases.

A card index system has been adopted on which a record of weights and medical history are recorded. These can be passed on to the School Medical Officer when the child attains school age.

The Health Visitor has been appointed Infant Protection Visitor under the Children Act, 1908, and a register for recording cases is kept. The number of persons on the Register receiving children was six. Number of children six on December 31st, 1935.

Hospital treatment is provided at the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, mild cases treated at home are attended by the Health Visitor.

An Ante-Natal Clinic was established in January, 1934. The services of Dr. Chas. Philip Brentnall, M.C., Hon. Asst. Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester, was secured. A session is held the last Wednesday in each month at 2-30 p.m.

A room has been fitted up at the Centre for light treatment, with two lamps—a "Sunrae" Carbon Arc and a Mercury Vapour Lamp.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

Number of visits paid—First ... ..	256
Subsequent... ..	2024
Total ... ..	2280
Number of visits to children over 1 year ... ..	1479
Number of visits to expectant Mothers—First... ..	76
Subsequent ... ..	103
Total ... ..	179



Number of stillbirths visited ... ..	9
Number of attendances for weighing ... ..	6483
Number of attendances by children under 1 year... ..	3477
Number of attendances by children over 1 year... ..	3006
Sunlight treatment attendances ... ..	1412
Number of children who have received treatment during the year ... ..	66
Ante-Natal Clinic—Number of new Mothers ... ..	90
Attendances ... ..	233

Free milk was granted to 87 cases, 43 new and 44 old cases. One pint daily and in two cases one quart daily for varying periods.

Foods have been allowed at half-price to 46 cases and to expectant and nursing mothers free. Bovril and nourishments have been given free in cases of sickness.

During Monday afternoons Dr. Stewart has seen unsatisfactory babies and children, and given advice to Mothers.

“Baby Week” was held during the first week in July. This included Dancing in the Park by the scholars from various schools.

Health Films were shown at the People’s Hall.

The Mothers had a motor coach outing to Southport, followed by tea at the Kingston Cafe.

This year, instead of the usual Christmas Tea, the Mothers had a Potato Pie Supper given by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clayton, which was held in the Co-operative Hall, followed by an entertainment. Boxes of chocolates and oranges were given to the children attending the Centre. Forty-nine parcels of grocery were distributed to the most needy cases.

HELEN JONES.

31st December, 1935.

# **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

## **1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

(Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	6	Nil.	Nil.
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	20	Nil.	Nil.
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ... ..	26	—	—

## 2:—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
(1)				
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... .. 				

## **OUT-WORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.**

The principal industry in the district is Hat Manufacturing. The work is carried on principally inside the factories and workshops. Only a very limited amount of trimming of hats is allowed outside the factories, this is done at the work-people's own homes.

Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

These were as follows :—

1. Notice dated 19th March, 1935, with reference to means of escape in case of fire at the Factory occupied by the B.H.W. Manufacturing Co., Stockport Rd., Denton.

*Result of Action Taken.*—Additional means of fire escape have been provided.

2. Notice dated 19th March, 1935, with reference to the Sanitary Accommodation at the Workshop occupied by Messrs. W. V. Neal & Co., Iron Street, Denton.

*Particulars.*—Sanitary Accommodation not provided with flushing arrangements.

*Result of Action Taken.*—Flushing arrangements have been provided.

3. Notice dated 18th November, 1935, with reference to the factory occupied by the Whitworth Engineering Co. Ltd., Holland Street, Denton.

*Particulars.*—Sanitary Conveniences not provided with an intervening ventilated space between the workroom and the convenience.

*Result of Action Taken.*—Intervening ventilated space has been provided.

## **RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.**

No concerted action for the destruction of rats and mice was taken during National Rat Week, 1935.

During the year the Council have taken systematic action for the destruction of rats by employing rat-catchers with ferrets and dogs, etc., on the Council's refuse tips and other premises.

The following tabulation shows the number of rats destroyed during 1935:—

January ... ..	109
February ... ..	37
March ... ..	25
April ... ..	54
May ... ..	98
June ... ..	128
July ... ..	154
August ... ..	116
September ... ..	139
October ... ..	89
November ... ..	95
December ... ..	103
	<hr/>
	1157
	<hr/>

Threepence for each rat tail is paid to rat catchers.

Many premises infested by rats have been cleared by the distribution of suitable baits for killing rats.

Special attention is given to any source of infestation on premises owned by the Council, and other premises which may be peculiarly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on therein.

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